NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE Senate worked seven hours upon its Tariff bill on Feb. 13. Sugar was the main subject of discussion. The New England men, who ject of discussion. The New England men, who wanted reductions in the lower grades; the Southern men, who wanted reductions in the higher grades, if any reduction were to be made; the men from the Middle States, who were opposed to any reduction, but preferred reductions in the higher to reductions in the lower grades, made over again the speeches they had made in committee of the whole. At times the debate was exciting. The outcome of it all was a compromise, offered by Mr. Bayard, with which everybody seemed to be satisfied. The tobacco item was then taken up, and also excited 1 spirited debate, which was likewise ended by a compromise between the Connecticut and Havana tobacco interests. The House was engaged all day upon the metal necticut and Havana tobacco interests. The House was engaged all day upon the metal schedule of the Ways and Means Committee bill. Among the important changes made was an amendment to prescribe a duty of 45 per cent on all steel not specially enumerated, the duty in no case to exceed 2½ cents per pound. The duty on nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the element of chief value, was reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents per pound. A duty on quick-silver of 25 per cent. ad valorem was inserted. Bronze powder was reduced from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent., gold leaf from \$2 per package of 500 leaves to \$1.50, and shotguns and all other firearms not provided for in the act were reduced from 35 per cent. to 30 per duced from 35 per cent, to 30 per cent. A duty of 35 per cent, was placed on pistols of all kinds. The duty on placed on pistols of all kinds. The duty on penknives, pocketknives and razors of all kinds was reduced to 40 per cent. The tariff on metal-lic pens was fixed at 12 cents a gross instead of 45 per cent. There was a little personal spat between Messrs. Townshend, of lilinois, and Haskell, of Kansas. The former charged that the measure under consideration was the work of hired lobbyists. The latter resented the charge, and some hot words followed, which for a time relieved the dull monotony that usu ally attends tariff legislation in Congress.

THE amendment made in committee of the whole, raising the duty on bituminous coal from 50 to 75 cents a ton, came up in the Senate on Feb. 14 and gave rise to a long debate. It was concurred in by a vote of 23 to 18. There was also a lively discussion concerning the duty on books, which was fixed at 15 per cent, ad valorem. Mr. Blair introduced in the Senate a bill to prevent the use of convict labor upon works of the United States. The House wrestled the whole day with the tariff problem. An attempt to reduce the duty on all from wares not enumerated in the bill was defeated every around most look. duce the duty on all iron wares not enumerated in the bill was defeated, every amendment looking to that end being promptly voted down. A proposition offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, for the admission of foreign-built ships on the payment of a duty of 30 per cent, was lost, three Republicans voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. Mr. Holman moved to place lumber on the free list, which gave rise to a long and animated debate. This, together with several other amendments looking to the reduction of the duties on hubs, wagon blocks, etc., were promptly squelched. A night session was held to consider the Legislative Appropriation bill, at to consider the Legislative Appropriation bill, at which Mr. Butterworth made an earnest effort to secure an hour for the consideration of the bond-ed whisky bill, was beaten. Mr. Joyce declared that the measure should not have one minute

NEARLY all the day of Feb. 15 was consumed in the Senate by discussion of the tariff, and the Senate bill was pushed through the secand the Senate bill was pushed through the second reading. Mr. Cockrell presented petitions
from the officers of several educational institutions in Misseuri for the appointment of
a practical astronomer as Superintendent
of the Naval Observatory. Mr. Morrill
handed in a remonstrance against any reduction
of the tariff on books below 25 per cent., signed
by Oliver Wendell Holmes, T. B. Aldrich and
John G. Whittier. In executive session Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution to admit to the floor
only such private secretaries as are engaged in only such private secretaries as are engaged in the performance of duty. In the House Mr. Wil liams submitted a conference report on the Jap anese indemnity fund, to return the \$785,000 received, to pay \$140,000 to the officers of the Wyoming and Takiang, and cancel the bonds composing the indemnity fund. This was agreed to. The sugar schedule of the Tariff bill was under discussion, and all amendments were voted down by large majorities, and the com-mittee bill was substantially unchanged.

THE Japanese Indemnity bill, which had previously passed the House, was taken up and passed by the Senate on Feb. 16, after which the Benators tackled the Tariff bill, but did little work. The House laid aside the Tariff bill and took up and passed the Legislative Appropriation bill. The working hours of the Government clerks were fixed at seven and one-half in winter, and eight in summer. The clerks fought vainly for a "softer job." The whisky men made an effort to secure the consideration of the "Bonded Period" bill, but were promptly defeated. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$100.000 and were introduced to appropriate \$100,000 and \$500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood along the Ohio and Mississippi.

THE Senate made little or no progress with the Tariff bill on Feb. 17, although a good deal of talking was done. Mr. Sherman presented a proposition looking to an increase of the duties on certain kinds of steel. A very lively debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Beck intimated that the Ohio Senator's substitute was inspired by the steel manufacturers, who three weeks ago were satisfied with the tariff that had been substantially agreed on, but now were clamoring that poverty stared them in the face. Sherman denied the accusation and said nator from Kentucky could not bull him. Mr. Beck retorted that he would see to it that the Ohio Senator should not bully the Senate. There was an exciting discussion in the House of Representatives of the Tariff issue. Mr. Dunnell (Bep.) arose and de-clared that it had been determined by the Republicans to abandon the bill, and reflected se-verely on his party colleagues for deluding the people. Mr. Kasson, in reply, laid the blame of delaying the bill on the Democratic side, which statement was received with derisive exclamations from that side. Mr. Haskell immediately moved that the committee rise; and, the motion being agreed to, moved that all dehate on the pending and succeeding schedules of the bill be closed in one hour. Mr. Carlisle raised the point that the motion was not in order. The discussion on Carlisle's report of order was carried or arried agree. liste's point of order was carried on amid a good deal of confusion and excitement. The Republicans, led by Mr. Kasson, continued to charge upon the Democratic side of the House the responsibility for delay in the passage of a tariff measure. Mr. Morrison, on behalf of the Democrats, protested against putting through Congress so important a bill without due consideration. "If you will give us a bill making a 29 per cent reduction," exclaimed Mr. Morrison, "we will pass it before night." The discussion was interrupted by the Speaker who announced the hour for special order—"the eulogies on the liste's point of order was carried on amid a good was interrupted by the Speaker who announced the hour for special order—"the eulogies on the late Representative Shackelford"—had arrived. Mr. Blackburn and other Democrats, with an air of defiance, urged immediate decision of the point of order, but the Speaker did not yield to their demand, and the prayer of Wellington at Waterloo (for night or Blucher) was touchingly quoted by Mr. Tucker.

EASTERN.

Ex-Gov. William E. Smith died at his home in Milwaukee, in the 70th year of his age. Deceased was born in Scotland, June 18, 1824, and came with his parents to this country early in childhood. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1877, and was re-elected in 1879.

Two companies of troops have begun a campaign in Southern New Mexico against the "rustlers" and thieves, whose lawlessness is unbounded. Gov. Sheldon is determined to restore order, and is backed by well-meaning citizens

The Boston Board of Aldermen has passed an order for lighting all the streets by electricity.

Collender's seven-story billiard factory at Stanaford, Conn., was swept away by fire. The loss is placed at \$250,000.

Over \$25,000 has been expended on

Steward is still missing. A court at Troy, N. Y., annulled the portation impossible.

marriage of Samuel Hides, aged 77 years,

Two hardware manufactories and a spectacle factory at Reading, Pa., have closed for a period, owing to dullness of trade. The Reading Railway Company has also reduced its car-shop force by 150 men.

At Wilton, Conn., in the room in which her father's corpse lay, ready for burial, Miss Gregory was married. It was in ecordance with the wishes of her deceased

Edwin D. Morgan, the war Governor of New York, has passed away, at the age of 72. Early in life he proved himself posand for more than a generation he had been at the head of one of the largest mercantile houses in New York City.

At the funeral of Edwin D. Morgan in New York, President Arthur, John Jacob Astor and Hugh J. Jewett appeared among the pall-bearers. The remains were interred at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford.

James D. Fish, President of the Marine National Bank of New York, purchased Booth's Theater for \$550,000.

A train on the Pittsburgh and Western road was derailed at Ætna station, mortally injuring Engineer J. C. Cooper and Fireman Edward Brady.

The United States Iron and Tin Plate Works, at Demmler Station, Pa., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. Near Wallingford, Conn., two young men and a young woman were killed, and

another young woman severely wounded by

their sleigh being struck by a locomotive. A clerk in a hotel in New York found a guest nearly dead from the effect of coalgas taken with a view to self-destruction. All attempts failed to restore him until a negro porter offered himself for transfusion of blood. A quart of the red fluid saved the would-be suicide.

WESTERN.

Special customs agents of Chicago went to St. Louis and forced a prominent business house in that city to pay \$7,000 for duties and penalties on goods brought from Paris. Several private parties also settled accounts on smuggled jewelry and clothing.

Dispatches from the overflowed districts along the Ohio river on the 16th inst. state that "the flood at Cincinnati reached its highest stage at 4 o'clock yesterday mornng, when it stood sixty-six feet and four nches, Contributions of \$16,000 were received from various cities, and the lifesaving crew of Cleveland arrived with its apparatus. The Mayors of Jeffersonville and New Albany sent dispatches to all the chief cities, asking for aid for the sufferers. Fire-damp or sewer gas caused an explosion in a house at Cincinnati, shattering the structure, killing three persons, and wounding many others. The rivers are rising at Pittsburgh and Louisville, and the Wabash, Muskingum and Licking are adding their

secured a pardon by false representations gency." as to his health. He was speedily rearrested and instituted habeas corpus proceedings. could not inquire into the validity of the Frederick A. Schwab.

pardon, and Knapp was discharged. Cincinnati dispatches of Feb. 17 report a comforting condition of affairs consequent upon the marked subsidence of the waters. New Albany was in sore distress, and a special committee had appealed for relief. Along the Ohio southward many small towns were partly submerged. The sudden thaw raised the rivers generally in the Northwest, and gorges caused the wrecking of bridges, two being destroyed at Joliet, and sections of the town inundated. Similar accidents occurred at other Illinois towns, and railroad tracks washed out.

The Hen. Stephen Hempstead, the last Democratic Governor of Iowa, died at Dubuque of heart disease.

Four residents at Massillon, Ohio, have brought suits against that city for damages sustained by the floods, alleging that the culverts were permitted to fill up with rubbish.

An ice-gorge in the Maumee river, at Toledo, broke a few nights ago, and precipitated a great rush of water down the stream. Five bridges were swept away, and the total loss of property by the flood is estimated at \$1,000,000. At Cincinnati, on Feb. 19, the river had receded several inches, and business was being resumed. The houseless ones at New Albany were suffering great'y by the cold snap, and the condition of the city was deplorable. At Louisville the falling of the river occasioned general gladness, and no disasters had occurred. The loss by the flood at Lawrenceburg, Ind., was estimated at more than \$500,000, and at equally as high a figure at Jeffersonville. The damage by the waters along the Ohio, between Cairo and Pittsburgh, will not fall far short of \$10,000,000.

The report of the Union Pacific railway for 1882 shows gross earnings of \$30,363,927, an increase of \$329,631. The expenses decreased \$750,718, making the sur-

grower in California, who was once the Democratic nominee for Governor, was fatally shot by his bookkeeper, H. Miller, who had been discharged.

a third train crashing into the wreck. The engineer, fireman and brakeman of one train were instantly killed.

Another failure in the iron trade occurred at Chicago last week. The house of J. V. Ayer's Sons, dealers in merchant iron, and as well known throughout the country as any firm or corporation in that line of business, and at the same time one of the oldest

in the West, suspended payments. The Northwestern Dairymen's Association, which met in Mankato, Minn., last week, closed its proceedings Saturday by coron-ion of the Car are proceeding upon the passage of a resolution calling upon a fabulous scale of magnificence. Eleven Congress to at once enact effective and miles of table are being constructed for the stringent laws and make an ample appro- banquet on the plain, and eighty-five circuthe crypt under the cathedral at Garden priation to stamp out, as soon as possible, lar counters for distribution to the moutiks City, Long Island, but the corpse of A. T. every trace of pleuro-pneumonia, and, by a of 200,000 pies. Rubinstein is to write a rigid system of quarantine, render its im- march and direct an orchestra of 1,000 mu-

SOUTHERN.

Four little children were burned to death in bed by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at Trackett, Texas.

WASHINGTON.

In the star-route trial at Washington, Rerdell interrupted the proceedings to plead guilty, place himself at the mercy of the court, and offer to divulge any facts in connection with the defendants.

Secretary Lincoln, in answering the request of Gen. Hazen for an investigation of the Signal Service Bureau by the Senate, suggests that the Articles of War provide sessed of business abilities of a high order, tribunals for dealing with officers of the army.

Gen. Hazen says the floods in the Mississippi are certain to be very disastrous between Cairo and Memphis, and citizens of the river towns have been duly warned.

The testimony of Rerdell, one of the indicted star-route conspirators, who pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court, was of a most important nature. He told how he had lived under the same roof with the Dorseys, and how, after aiding them in filling out bids, he had been sent out West to establish "paper" stations and prepare the way for the "expediting service" that followed, and by which the conspirators were enabled to rob the Government of hundreds of thousands of dollars. On the econd day of his appearance in the witness box, he was engaged during the entire session of the court in identifying handwritings and documents. Under ex-Senator Dorsey's direction he manufactured the paper applications upon which the postal routes were extended, forged the names of fictitious persons, and altered genuine applications. In the cashbook which Rerdell kept was an account with "William Smith," who he declared was none other than Brady, the ex-First Assistant Pestmaster General. The testimony of the witness created a sensation at Washing-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President of the Irish Land League issues from Buffalo, N. Y., an appeal for aid for the starving people in Ireland.

Porfirio Diaz, the ablest soldier and one of the most prominent statesmen of Mexico, who has participated in a score of revolutions and suppressed as many more, and who served a four years' term as President of the republic, has been elected President of the Supreme Court of Mexico.

Near Dundas, Ont., two express trains collided on the Grand Trunk line, killing an engineer and two passengers, and wounding several others.

The latest wedding at Lancaster, Ohio, was that of Elijah Kemper, aged 84 years, and Rebecca Rider, of 29 summers.

A Washington telegram says that "as an effect of Rerdell's confession, it is rumored that Brady and Dorsey are preparing quota to the inundation. Jeffersonville and to quit Washington, and that efforts are be-New Albany, Ind., are entirely surrounded, ing made to 'fix' the jury. Brady is converting his property into cash, one of his Isaac Knapp, who was sent to the last transactions netting him \$120,000. This Ohio penitentiary from Fremont for life, money he is putting aside to cover an emer-

Dion Boucieault and Mrs. Langtry will make a tour of the Pacific coast, be: The State Supreme Court decided that it ginning in April, under the management of

A Mexican syndicate, including President Gonzales and many leading persons, representing a capital of \$20,000,000, intends purchasing 7,000,000 acres of fine lands in Northern Mexico, which they will dispose of to American emigrants at a great profit.

POLITICAL.

The Minnesota House indefinitely postponed the bill proposing a prohibitory amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors

Gen. Hazen requests Secretary Lincoln to cause an investigation of his administration of the signal office by a committee of the Senate.

Caucuses of all the different parties in the Michigan Legislature were held Feb. 15, and the Senatorial question was discussed at length. The Ferry caucus formally absolved its members from any further obligations to support the Senator.

Ex-Gov. Powell Clayton has been elected Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Arkansas.

The Arkansas Legislature passed an act prohibiting for two years the sale of intoxicants within three miles of a church or school, according to the wishes of the adult majority of both sexes.

FOREIGN.

Wilhelm Richard Wagner, the great German composer, is dead. He was born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813, and was the youngest of seven children.

Additional evidence against the aseassins of Cavendish and Burke has been secured, making their chances very black.

The Duchess de Chaulries died in Paris in extreme poverty.

A profound sensation was created in court in Dublin by the appearance of James Dr. H. J. Glenn, the largest wheat- Carey, Town Councilor, as an informer. He testified that plans were arranged to assassingle the Lord Lieutenant and Secretary Forster, the funds coming from the Land League. Revolvers and rifles were brought Freight trains on the Baltimore and from London by a Mrs. Byrne, slung under her Ohio road collided in Nichols' tunnel, near cloak. There was the deepest stillness in Bellaire, and the blunder of a dispatcher sent | the court-room as Carey detailed the meeting of seven conspirators in the park and Cavendish and Burke. Joseph Brady drew a knife and stabled Burke and then Cavendish, afterward cutting the former's

> The King of Italy has ordered the resumption of specie payment April 16.

President Grevy formally accepted the resignation of the French Cabinet, and Jules Ferry was intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

At Mo cow the preparations for the sicians

A MINE MASSACRE.

Collapse of a Sink-Hole Above a Coal-Shaft at Braidwood, Ill.

The Pit Flooded With a Vast Torrent of Water, and About Eighty Men Drowned.

[Braidwood Telegram (Feb. 16) to Chicago

The mosi awful tragedy which has ever visited the Wilmington coalfields occurred to-day at the No. 2 shaft of the Wilmington Coal-Mining and Manufacturing Company, known as the Diamond Company, three miles and a half northwest of this city. The little village of Diamond is a scene of desolation calculated to wring the heart of even the most hardened to scenes of misery

Sixty-eight men and six boys lie dead in the mine, and it may be weeks before even the melancholy satisfaction of recovering their bodies is accorded. No such calamity has ever befallen this section of country, or, for that matter, nothing as horrible has ever been chronicled in the history of mining in the United States. The destruction occurred in an instant, and came with overwhelming

In every home there is weeping and sorrow for the Braidwood miners who will return no more. The whole population of Diamond is devoted to mining, and this crushing blow carries ruin to a hundred families. In several instances all the male members have been swept away, and what will be the future of Diamond it is impossible to forecast.

The tragedy was as unique as it was devastating. A section of prairie-land, forty by ninety feet, over which the floods had extended until the water stood three or four feet deep, suddenly caved in, the result being the instantaneous flooding of a mine in which 300 men and boys were at work. side of half an hour the water had extended to all parts of the workings, and to-night it stands within five feet of the top of the main shaft. Seventy-four human beings were choked to death in the grim recesses of the

All hope of the possible rescue of any of these unhappy beings by the opening of a driveway from an old air-shaft into the orkings was abandoned at dusk, when the water poured into the last-named shaft, and he workmen were compelled to abandon their last desperate attempt at the salvation of their fellows.

The scene of the horror was the Diamond Pit No. 2, which has been operated for about ten years, and in which anywhere from 200 to 400 men were regularly employed. This morning from 200 to 300 went to work, and by noon one-fourth the number were dead.

The escape of the majority was almost by The country around the mines is a miracle. an almost dead-level prairie, and the recent tremendous rains have covered the whole country with water. Hundreds of acres of land are honeycombed by the mine-workings, many of which have been worked out and abandoned. It was through a break in one of the abandoned workings that the flood poured in to-day

The Diamond shaft No. 2 is ninety-two feet deep. Above the coal lies from seventy to 110 feet of earth. The coal-vein varies in thickness from two feet nine inches to three feet four inches. Above it is a layer of soap-stone, and it rests on a bed of fireclay. The vein winds and dips a good deal, deal lower than others.

About 11:30 the rumor spread among the population of the mining village that the ound had caved in over the main roadway in the Diamond Shaft No. 2, and that the water that had stood in a large pond on the surface of the prairie was rushing into the passages of the mine, cutting off the miners and holding them in the passage. Upon the spreading of the rumor large crowds or miners' wives, with children in arms, rushed toward the scene of the catastrophe, anxious to hear of their husbands, brothers and sons who were employed in the mines. When the crowd reached the main entrance they found everything in a state of the utmost confusion. Around the shaft were a crowd of anxious men and women, eagerly rendering any assistance that was possible to the half-drowned miners who appeared

at the bottom of the shaft. To the north could also be seen a crowd of men collected around an air-shaft, who were likewise fishing out the almost perishing iners who had climbed to the would have sunk back exhausted upon the ground had it not been for the assistance of the willing hands Women wrung their hands, as, one by one, anxiously viewed each new that appeared above ground, but found not the father or son who was missing, and for whom some fell down upon their knees and prayed. The news upon the lips of every one. Friends anxous for the safety of some lost one hurriedly paced back and forth, trying to devise some means of salvation for the poor creatures who were penned up never to be res-

cued alive.
Little by little the terrible character of the catastrophe became apparent. Then it was that the most heartrending scenes occurred. A wife bent over the shaft as her husband was climbing the ladder in the airshaft with his young sen dead in his arms, and extended her arms to receive them, but she was doomed to disappointment, for the man, worn out with the desperate struggle which he had undergone to save the body of his son, fell back into the pit a lifeless corpse,

and has not since been seen. A young German maiden saw her lover brought out of a shaft in almost a lifeless condition, and, falling upon her knees, she smoothed back the hair and thanked God that he had been saved

Mrs. McQuistion, who was on the ground when the news came that her husband and three sons were dead in the mine, was taken with nervous prostration and had to be re-She is now in a moved from the ground. precarious condition and her mind is per-

nanently injured. The following is the story of John Huber; an eye-witness of the whole affair, and a man who was in the mine at the time of the accident:

I was working in one of the west sections of the main corridor, and had just got my car ready for transfer, when I heard a voice which sounded weak at first saying, 'Look out; the water is coming.' For a few moments I did not comprehend the awful meaning of the language used, and so went back to block up the coal, when I heard the same warning again and again, and a small stream of water running down the center of the track. The truth at once flashed upon me that I was in danger, and that the water was coming from some unknown locality. I rushed as fast as the nature of the passage would allow me to where I thought my two sons were at work, but found that they had gone. I then yelled at the top of my voice to the men near me, and made as fast as I could for the air-shaft, where I knew there was a ladder, and that I could get out. By this time the water was up to my armpits, and I had a hard time to get up the shaft, so exhausted was I with the rapid run I had made in the stooping position. When I got home, great God! What did I see! There upon her bed lay my wife, tearing her hair and wailing in almost a crazy condition. O, John, she said, 'where are the boys?' truth then flashed upon me that perhaps they were dead. I went back as fast as I could, and found that my horrible anticipations were only too true, and that the boys had not been seen since entering the shaft

Tun situation at the scene of the Diamond Mine havoe was thus described by a correspondent of the Chicago Times, Feb. 19:

fort to friends and relatives of the miners buried in the watery sepulcher. Instead, it is feared that further homes may be made desolate when all the victims are discovered if the recovery of all the bodies is ever accomplished. It has been learned other persons were likely to be in the mine beside those represented on the company's books. Not an hour in the day passes but the miners have friends from other points going under ground to see them, and it is feared that some of such may have been in the Diamond when the torrent of rushing water burst through the mine. Many of the miners, mainly Germans, have been in the habit of taking countrymen with them who desired to get work, but were familiar enough with mining to obtain employment from the company, and teaching them the business. It has often happened that in the chambers or tunnels where three men are required to do the work half a dozen would be found, the regular workmen having an equal number of friends, whose identity the coal company had no means of establishing. One of the most experienced pit bosses in this region expressed the opinion to day that the total number of victims would reach a hundred, and practical miners concur in this opinion This estimate may be exaggerated, but there is every reason to believe that there are several miners among the victims whose identity is unknown, and that the full extent of the calamity is not appreciated. All night the men worked around the main shaft, preparing the buckets to be used in pumping out, rigging the donkey engines, and generally getting things in shape for the work of recovering the bodies of the dead. In the main and all the air shafts the water now stands within three feet of the top, and may possibly overrun some of them before morning. In other words, every crevice and cranney in the mine is filled with the water which has poured into it from the vast surface deposit. The faint and almost fantastic hope that somewhere in the mine an air chamber might have been found in which a few of the poor prisoners might have sought refuge has faded from the mind of even the most sauguine. The seventy-odd men and boys ably passed into eternity within an hour the time the first alarm was given. The work now before the mine-owners and the people of Braidwood and Diamond is the opening of the mine and the recovery of the corpses. There is but one way in which this end can be accomplished. To attempt to pump out the mine while it continues to act a receiver for millions of gallons of water from the adjoining prairie would be like dipping water with a sieve. First of all, a dam must be built around the break through which the water pours into the mine as through a funnel; then pumping can begin, and, with proper machinery, such as will undoubtedly be used, the mine can, in the opinion of competent judges, be cleaned out in a week. Others, perhaps equally competent from long experience to judge of the volume of water, believe that it will be nearly

AWFUL FLOOD.

a month before it is gotten out.

Dispaiches from Cincinnati, under date of Feb. 13, report great suffering on account of the flood. The frame depot of the Southern road became undermined and toppled over with many spectators, but it is not known that any lives were lost. One correspondent telegraphs: "It would require the publication of the greater portion of the directory to name the business men, particularly those in the tobacco, produce, grain, commission, and whisky business, and in all kinds of manufacturing interests, whose businesses have been wholly suspended.

Many of the e also lose their goods. The manufacturers all lose heavily in the damage to machinery and stock, aside from the loss of time. More than a thousand business firms and manufactories are thus prostrated. Yet business men are not disheartened nor selfish. These contributions to the fund for the relief of the suffering among that much reater class-the poor-who are driven home and are deprived of work. are driven estimated that from thirty to forty thousand workmen are out of employment by the closing of the manufactories. To them the loss of time and the injury to household To them effects will prove the smallest loss. The dampness in their houses after the flood subsides must bring sickness and suffering. The Common Council's action in asking authority to issue a loan was promptly met by the Legislature, both houses having passed a bill to authorize a relief loan of \$100,000. Thus the city has arranged to provide for itself. Telegrams have been received from New York, Chicago and elsewhere, offering assistance.

The Deluge at Louisville.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY WITHOUT A PAR-ALLEL IN THE ANNALS OF THAT CITY. The waters in the Ohio river at Louisville reached a height not witnessed before for years. About forty squares in the northeastern section of the city were inundated, and 5,000 persons driven from their homes. The cut-off dam, overcome by the terrific weight of water from above, gave way suddenly. "With a loud roar," says an eye-witness, "the flood rushed over. The waters covered the ground with irresistible force, falling about eighteen feet to the ground below the dam. In a few seconds the yellow tide was sweeping in from all points, and the infatuated inhabitants in the Bear Grass creek bottoms, who had gone to bed, were completely surprised in their homes. With a mighty rush the waters swept from square to square, rapidly rising in the houses and severing many from their foundations. The roar of the waters could not drown the screams of the terrified ones who were escaping from their doomed houses. Men, women and children waded through the advancing waters. Bonfires glimmered on the higher ground which many poor outcasts had gained who were sleeping in foolish confidence that the embankments would shelter them were rudely awakened by the flood coming into their houses. Some were even surprised in bed. When the stroke came it was like lightning. In the darkness and cold they fled the waiting death, half clothed and shivering. By morning thirty-five squares were under water, and over 159 houses destroyed. All day long a stream of people passed up and down devastation. Houses were overturned, some on their sides, some almost on their roofs; other buildings were crushed to pieces, and perhaps a third were swept away from their foundations. Doors, windowtheir foundations. Doors, windows sash s, pieces of farnitare, lumber, driftwood and shingles were floating about in confusion. In the lower bottom lands the water is within a foot or two of the roofs of the houses. Several persons were rescued from trees into which they had climbed. A gratifying feature of the flood is that comparatively few are thought to have lost their lives. Many occupants of houses in the submerged districts had removed and thus escaped. The fact that the survivors are scattered over the city ders it impossible to make a definite state-ment of who are lost or saved. Five persons are positively known to have been drowned. money loss will reach into the mill-

Persistent Love.

"With all thy false I love thee still," said the newly-married man to his spouse when viewing the mysteries of her toilet.

"With all thy faults I love thee still," said the owner of a whisky still. "With all thy faults I love thee still." said the man who was mated to a garrulous woman.

said a wife to the leaping acrobat. LITTLE WILLIE, having hunted in all

"With all thy vaults I love the still,"

the corners for his shoes, at last gave them up, and climbing, on a chair, betook himself to a dictionary. "Papa always looks in it to find things, and

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The work of rescuing the bodies of the drowned miners in the Diamond shaft at Braidwood was being vigorously prosecuted on Feb. 20. The sufferers by the calamity number thirty-four widows and ninety orphans. A special committee has issued an appeal for aid, and a bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature approprinting \$10,000 to relieve the distressed. Adjutant General Elliott was sent by Gov. Hamilton to inquire into the necessities of the families of the drowned, and found a pitiable condition of things. The Archbishop of Chicago has offered to take care of the Catholic orphans.

The False Prophet, the leader of the revolt in Soudan, has been captured.

Twenty-one of the prisoners under arrest at Dublin, Ircland, charged with participation in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, were on Feb. 19 committed for trial. Carey concluded his testimony amid great excitement. As he passed the prisoner's dock, James Mullett struck at him and succeeded in touching his head. Carey turned to expostulate, but was pushed to the witness table by a detective Great Britain, it is said, has requested the extradition from the United States of N. J. Sheridan and Thomas Brennan.

Valentine's knitting-mill at Bennington, Vt., valued at \$100,000, was destroyed by

Many complaints have been made against the New York Central road to the Railroad Commissioners because of discriminations in freight rates.

A New York court refused a mandamus compelling the Mayor to grant a license to Mr. Morse for the production of his "Passion Play." .

The steamer Hankow, on its last passage from New Orleans to Liverpool, lost overboard four men and six boats.

The Nebraska Senate passed a resolution not to adjourn until an equitable railroad bill had been passed and received the Governor's signature.

The Arkansas House defeated the bill making the maximum passenger fare on railroads longer than 100 miles 3 cents. The lumber dealers of the Mississippi

valley are called to meet at Quincy, Ill., March 7. Dr. Richter, of Cincinnati, who has

been appointed to the new Diocese of Grand Rapids, is the youngest Bishop in the United

THE Senate devoted nearly thirteen hours to the Tariff bill on Feb. 19, being in session from 10 o'clock a. m. till two hours past midnight. The whole time was given up to two or three items in the metal schedule. The effort to give the bill such form that it could successfully run the gantlet between the extreme high-tariff men on the one side and the low-tariff men on the other resulted in a sort of compromise that was not very satisfactory to either side. Mr. Sherman's amendment raising the duty in steel was modified and adopted by a the duty in steel was mouthed and adopted by a vote of 30 to 28, a strict party vote, except that Mr. McPherson voted with the Republicans and Mr. Van Wyck with the Democrats. Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania made a vigorous speech favoring protection. In the House, Mr. Kelley made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation—being the House Revenue bill of last year with the Sevate House Revenue bill of last year, with the Senate amendment reducing the tax upon tobacco to 8 cents per pound. Mr. Springer raised the point of order that the bill had not been before the Committee on Ways and Means, and that, therefore, it was beyond the nowar of that committee to move to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. The Speaker overruled the point of order. In support of his motion, Mr. Kelley said every line in the bill presented had received the approval of the Senate and the committee which he represented: there-House Revenue bill of last year, with the Senate and the committee which he represented; there-fore, he believed, while doubt and uncertainty might prevail as to tariff legislation, there was an opportunity offered to mitigate our excessive revenue to the extent of \$40,000,000. Mr. Morrison said the people were paying into the treasury \$80,000,000 of impost tax under war rates and twice \$80,000,000 in bounty to manur facturers. The internal revenue had been restricted to the control of the con facturers. The internal revenue had been reduced one-half, and to-day, twenty years aftethe war, impost taxes remained as they were. Notwithstanding this, here was a bill brought to relieve the banking capital of the country and tobacco chewers at the expense of the people. It tobacco chewers at the expense of the people. It was offered here in order to give a quid of tobacco to some people with every likelihood of their biting at the bait. Mr. McKinley asserted that the surplus revenue in the treasury could be with safety reduced to the people of Express admitted with the council. \$60,000,000. Every one admitted, whether the tariff were revised or not, this internal revenue must be reduced. Mr. House called the attenmust be reduced. Mr. House called the attention of the country to the spectacle presented to-day. For the last menth, day and night, the House had been discussing the Tariff bill; and now came back to the same old propositions of the last session, the old scapegoat which had been expected to bear the sins of the Republican party into the wilderness. That party had gone before the country with that proposition, but the people had thrown its bank checks in its face, burnt its matches and broken its bottle "ready relief" over its head. Let the Republican party go before the country, if it dared, with this bill in answer to the demand made at the last election for relief from taxation. The motion to suspend for relief from taxation. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—year, 162; nays. 92—not the necessary two-thirds in

THE MARKETS.

* NEW YORK.
BEEVES
Hogs 6.90 @ 7.25
COTTON
WHEAT-No. 1 White \$ 3.60 @ 4.00
No. 2 Red. 1.21 @ 1.29
CORN-No. 2
OATS-No. 2
LARD 19.00 8019.25
CHICAGO.
BEEVES-Good to Fancy Steers, 5.25 @ 6.25
Cows and Heifers 3.25 es 4.50
BEEVES
Hogs. 4.65 cf 5, 29 FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex. 5.50 cf 5.75 Good to Choice Spr'g Ex. 4.75 cf 5,00 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 1.09 cf 1.10 No. 2 Red Winter. 1.00 cf 1.11 Conn—No. 2
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex. 4.75 86 5.00
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring 1.09 06 1.10
Conx-No. 2 Red Winter 1.00 et 1.11
OATS-No. 2 20 40 40
Conn—No. 2 Red Winter 1.00 et 1.11 Conn—No. 2
BARLEY-No. 2
EGGs—Fresh
PORE—Mess. 18.00 @18.23
LARD
WHILMAUKEE.
CORN-No. 2
OATE-No. 2
RYE-No. 2
BARLEY-No. 2
PORE—Mess. 18.09 618.23 LARD MILWAUKEE. 1114@ 1114 WHEAT—No. 2 1.09 61 1.10 CORN—No. 2 57 66 58 OATS—No. 2 57 66 58 RYE—No. 2 57 66 58 RYE—No. 2 57 66 58 LAID ST LOUIS 1114@ 1114 WHEAT—No. 2 Red 1.13 67 1.14 CORN—Mixed 55 68 56 OATS—No. 2 59 68 40 RYE 50 68 60 RYE 50 68 50 RYE 50 50
ST. LOUIS
WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1.13 67 1.14
Orr Vo 2
RyE
PORE-Mess. 18 00 at 18 25
LARD
WURLT No a Ped
CORN
OATS
Proper W
WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 1.11 eff 1.12 CORN 54 ec 65 OATS 41 eff 65 PORK—Mess 18.25 ec 68 PORK—Mess 18.25 ec 18,50 LARD 11 eff 1.14 CORN 559 eff 60
TOLEDO es .11%
WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1.13 # 1.14
CORN
DETECTE .44 65 .45
FLOUR.
WHEAT-No. 1 White 1.10 et 1.11
CORN-NO. 2
Pore-Mess
INDIANAPOLIS.
WREAT-No. 2 Red 1.09 65 1.10
OATS-Mixed
DETROIT. 4.75 65.500
CATTLE—Beat 5.28 ct 6.00 Fair 5.00 ct 6.50 Common 3.15 c6 4.30 Hogs
Pair. 4.50 @ 6.50
Hogs 3,15 #6 4,50